FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,542.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 52.]

Life's Balance Sheet.

Yes, I was wrong about the phœbe-bird.
Two songs it has, and both of them I've heard:
I did not know those strains of joy and sorrow
Came from one throat, or that each note could borrow
Strength from the other, making one more brave
And one as sad as rain-drops on a grave.
But thus it is. Two songs have men and maidens:
One is for hey-day, one is sorrow's cadence.
Our voices vary with the changing seasons
Of life's long year, for deep and natural reasons.
Therefore despair not. Think not you have altered,
If at some time the gayer note has faltered.
We are as God has made us. Gladness, pain,
Delight, and death, and moods of bliss or bane,
With love, and hate, or good, and evil—all,
At separate times, in separate accents call;
Yet 'tis the same heart-throb within the breast
That gives an impulse to our worst and best
That gives an impulse to our earthly cries are ended,
I doubt not when our earthly cries are ended,
The Listener finds them in one music blended.
—*G. P. Lathrop in the Century.*

The Venus Fly Trap or Dionæa.

[Abstract of a part of a paper read before the Elisha Mitchell Society on the Insectivorous Plants of North Carolina.]

[PREPARED FOR THE OBSERVER.]

The Venus Fly Trap or Dionæa, with which every person in North Carolina should be more or less familiar, has excited more attention both abroad and at home than any other plant found within the borders of the State. Its reputation has extended to every country where botany is taught or studied; and in some respects it is regarded by men competent to judge, one of the most interesting plants known to science.

In its distribution the plant is quite limited. And notwithstanding the fact that it seems to be well adapted to hold its ground, it is believed by some that it is approaching extermination. It is found scattered about in the sandy low grounds and savannahs of North Eastern South Carolina and Eastern North Carolina, within a radius of perhaps less than 100 miles of Wilmington. It is also found about New Berne.

The Dionæa has now been known to botanists for more than a century. A specimen of it carried from this State was described and drawn by John Ellis, a well known English botanist in 1768; and the great botanist, Linnæus, to whom Ellis sent his description and drawing pronounced the plant to be the "most wonderful phenomenon" he had ever met with. It was described about this time also by John Bartram, who called it a "carniverous vegetable." But the description by Dr. M. A. Curtis, in the Boston Journal of Natural History, 1834, was the first accurate account of the plant and its habits published.

Among the men who have studied the Dionæa during more recent years, and who have helped to give the plant its present world-wide reputation, may be mentioned Mr. W. M. Canby, of Wilmington, Mr Chas. Darwin, Dr. J. D. Hooker, (one of the ablest living English botanists), Dr. J. Burden Sanderson (a well known English physiologist), and several German investigators. Mr. Canby published an account of his quite extensive experiments in the Gardener's Monthly (Philadelphia) of August, 1868. Mr. Darwin carried on quite a large number of experiments in connection with his study of the structure and habits of the plant, its method of catching insects and feeding upon them; and he describes these in chapter xiii of his book on "Insectivorous Plants", published in 1875. The results of his experiments showed that when an insect was caught and the lobes of the leaf folded over tightly upon it, or when they folded over upon a piece of lean meat placed on the leaf, the fluid which was secreted from the inner surface of these lobes and which surrounds the insect or piece of meat resembles very much the gastric juice or digestive fluid of animals; and that this fluid dissolved out the nutritive portions of the insect or meat, and was itself then reabsorbed by the leaf, carrying back into the leaf with it this nutritive matter which was to be used by the plant as food.

Dr. Burden Sanderson has found that when the leaf of the Dionæa closed upon any object currents of electricity are produced in the tissues of the leaf; and he with several other able investigators have been for several years carrying on experiments with a view to determining, if possible, the exact character and cause of these electric currents. On this subject, alone, during the past ten years a number of papers have been published, among which may be mentioned those in England to be found in the reports of the Royal Society, Royal Institution, and Philosophical Society. In Germany, also, on this subject several important papers have been published.

The Dionæa, then, holds a prominent place abroad as well as at home; and indeed, is probably better known in the streets of London than in many parts of its native State.

The points of special interest in connection with the plant, and to which it owes its reputation principally, are (1) the fact that it is truly an "insectivorous plant"—using as food the materials dissolved out of the bodies of insects caught—(2) the rapidity and force with which the leaf closes upon an insect (surpassing anything known in the vegetable kingdom in this respect), and (3) the currents of electricity set up in the leaf as it becomes irritated and as the lobes begin to close. These together with such other points as the exact cause and character of the movements of the leaf, the changes that take place in the leaf itself while the work of digestion and reabsorption of the new material is going on, and exactly how far the plant is dependent upon its animal food to support its life, are problems which will require years of careful work to solve satisfactorily. And it may be said that after all the careful work that has been done by Curtis, Canby, Darwin, Burden Sanderson and others, very little is *really known* about the inner life of this plant.

Two points, however, seem to be pretty well established: (1) that the fluid which surrounds the insect when the leaf closed upon it and which "digests" the insect, resembles the gastric juice of animals, and (2) that the currents of electricity set up in the leaf when the latter is irritated, resembles in every way, so far as is known, the currents of electricity set up or produced in the muscles of animals whenever the muscles contract.

Out of the Usual Run.

The Cold at Mt. Sterling.—It is a matter of fact that on the front porch of the residence of Mrs. E. Hayne Davis, two miles north of Statesville, before sunrise on the morning of Sunday, 6th, during the prevalence of the blizzard, the mercury reached twelve degrees below zero. Nowhere else in this section did it get so low.—says the Statesville *Landmark*.

A Carolinian Gretna Green.—The completion of the D., M. & S. W. Railroad to Leaksville, says the *Gazette*, is a great accommodation to runaway couples from Henry county, Va., on marriage bent; and if our worthy Register of Deeds would deputize a citizen of this place to keep and issue licenses, Leaksville would do almost a wholesale business in the hymenial line.

Fishing You Read About.—During the freeze last week, says the Winston *Sentinel*, a fish trap at Griffith & Loughenour's mill was filled almost to overflowing with an immense catch of choice fish. The ice upon the river rendered a visit to the trap impossible and to see about six or eight bushels of the finny tribe dashing and splashing within their prison bounds was a sight many passers by will not readily forget.

"Locusts and Wild Honey."—The Milton *Chronicle* says that Rev. C. M. Howard, the distinguished Presbyterian Evangelist, from Virginia, who has been holding most successful meetings in Rockingham, is a man of peculiar diet. He eats no hog meat. His coffee he has made of parched chestnuts, brought with him from the mountains of Virginia, which he drinks smoking hot and flavored with rich cream, and declares it both pleasant and nutritious.

Fox Hunting Extraordinary.—An immense wild cat, or catamount, says the *Star*, was killed by the Wilmington Fox Club yesterday afternoon, on an oak ridge back of Wrightsville. The animal gave the dogs a long chase and a terrible fight, in which several of the pack were severely cut. The hunters—Messrs. Thomas, Wiggins and Heide—brought their trophy to the city and exhibited it at the *Star* office. It measures fifty-seven inches in length and weighs thirty-seven pounds, and is truly a most ferocious looking "varmint."

Antique China.—In remodeling his house, says the Greensboro *Patriot*, Mr. Jos. M. Reece found in an old closet some beautiful specimens of old china cups and saucers. These relics of the olden times are evidently hand-painted, and artistically done too. How long they have lain in the old closet is unknown, but were, perhaps, placed there by the good wife of Dr. Caldwell, who owned the building when Greensboro was in its infancy. Mrs. Reece is proud of her find, as this style of ware is once more in fashion.

Mr. Shuford and the Quaker, and the Yorkshire Pigs.—Mr. A. L. Shuford, the Hickory stock raiser, says the Lenoir *Topic*, sent on some time since to a Quaker breeder in Pennsylvania for some Yorkshire pigs. When they arrived the pigs had straight noses and lacked that ineffable pug which is a marked peculiarity of the full grown Yorkshire. Mr. Shuford, believing that he had been swindled, wrote to his Quaker friend and complained that his pigs' noses did not turn up worth a (s)cent. In reply the Quaker said: "Never do thee mind, friend Shuford. Take those pigs and cherish them and at the end of eight months thou wilt perceive that their noses will begin to turn up." And true enough they did. So, if you buy Yorkshire pigs with straight noses, be patient, for they will assume the desired angle in the course of time.

Adulterations in Food, Drink and Medicine.

Following is the text of the resolution introduced by Col. Green in the House of Representatives on the 16th, the substance of which was given in last week's OBSERVER:

WHEREAS, It is popularly changed and generally believed that divers and various articles of food, drink, and medicine are adulterated by admixtures with baser and usually deleterious substances; and

Whereas, such adulterated compounds are injurious to public health and calculated to shorten human life: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Public Health be authorized and directed to inquire into the truth of said alleged abuse, and to report to this House the result of their investigation at as early a day as practicable; and if it shall be shown that such practices exist, then to suggest or recommend in their report what further legislation, if any, is necessary to correct the wrong. And that they may the more effectually do their work,

Be it further resolved, That said committee be, and they are hereby, empowered to send for persons and papers and to employ such chemical and medical experts as they may deem necessary to carry out the end, aim, and object in view.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway in Randolph.—It is now certain that the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Co. will give us a branch road to our factories. To what point on the River this branch will run has not yet been determined, but there is not a doubt about its coming. The *Courier* applauds the efforts of President Gray in behalf of his Company and our people. The advantages to accrue from this branch will be mutual and remunerative. It is thought that it will tap the River at Cedar Falls.—*Asheboro Courier*.

The recent cold weather killed the oats and vegetables of South-West Georgia.

Industrial North Carolina.

The Oyster Interest of East Carolina.—The oyster-shucking factory, says the Elizabeth City *Economist*, is doing a large business and employing a good many hands. Oysters and the oyster supply now occupy the public mind. The bottoms of all our lower sounds and Pamlico sound and Bogue Sound and Core Sound and all their tributaries and all their Creeks are floored with oysters and will ultimately furnish the world's supply.

The Capitalist's Opportunity in the Albemarle Section.—A party of Boston capitalists, mill men, says the same paper, are ont prospecting our lands, with a view to investment. And many strange faces are on the streets. You meet them and see them at every turn. We welcome them all. There is land and timber and oysters and fish all around us waiting for development. Cheap, cheap, dirt cheap.

And at Weldon.—Weldon has a canal eight miles long, says the Weldon *News*, with an average fall of twenty-five feet to the river throughout its entire length. It leaves the river just below Gaston and enters it just below this place. It is capable of indefinite development. Prof. W. C. Kerr, at the time State Geologist, wrote a letter to a gentleman of this county in 1881 concerning the canal, in which he said: "The water power of Roanoke may be taken at a minimum (for low water) at 300 horse-power per foot, which will give your canal at Weldon 10,800 horse power, and from Weldon to the river 6,000," and that "the sum of the above, 16,800, is nearly equal to the whole available power of Lowell and Lawrence together."

There is a fortune in this canal for any one who will improve it.

Shoe Factory at Durham.—Messrs. W. H. Wetmore and E. P. Parker of Thomasville, and M. A. Angier, of Durham, says the Durham *Tobacco Plant*, have leased thirty convicts at the State penitentiary for the purpose of manufacturing shoes. They have purchased the latest and most improved machinery and will manufacture the best coarse shoes in large quantities. They have already commenced operations and are turning out one hundred and fifty pairs a day.

Comfort and Safety for a Caldwell Factory.—The Granite manufacturing Co., in this county, says the Lenoir *Topic*, have completed their arrangements to heat their factory building with steam, at an expense of $1,000, making the temperature uniform and comfortable, with scarcely any danger from fire.

Good Farming in Edgecombe.—One of our farmers in Edgecombe county, during the last year, cleared eleven hundred and seventy-eight dollars on seventeen acres of peanuts, says the *Whitaker's* correspondent of the Wilson *Advance*.

Railroads in the Piedmont Country.—The Lenoir *Topic* says that the railroad from Lenoir to Hickory will be the best part of the Narrow Gauge system. The finest of steel rails are now lying at Hickory ready to be laid to this point. And the Hickory *Press* learns that grading on the railroad from Statesville to Taylorsville in Alexander county will begin at Taylorsville in February.

Mr. Blocker's Great Swamp Enterprise.—We understand, says the *Robesonian*, that it is the purpose of Mr. Blocker and his Northern associates, who recently purchased from the State 14,000 acres of the Great Swamp in this county, to drain the lands through a canal cut to Lumber River, and if that fails then to cut one through to Cape Fear River. The estimated cost of draining these lands, as we hear, is from $60,000 to $100,000. This is a large outlay, but if they succeed in preparing the land for cultivation, they will, no doubt be re-paid. Should they succeed, we are informed that the land will find ready sale for every acre.

Buncombe Hogs.—Buncombe, says the Asheville *Citizen*, has had so many big things to brag of that she has been quiet on the subject of big hogs, a subject that furnishes so many of our cotemporaries with their most striking items. Mr. A. T. Summey breaks the silence and reports the slaughter by him of two fourteen months old pigs, weighing net 700 pounds. He bought them a year ago for $8, has spent on them $10 for corn, and the rest of their feed has cost nothing, being kitchen waste and slops. And Mr. S. raised them in such cleanly styes that they were never a nuisance to him or others.

Business of the Charlotte Mint in 1883.—Prof. Geo. B. Hanna, bullion assayer at the Charlotte Mint, reports $114,649 95 as the amount of bullion assayed in that mint for 1883. This sum would be greatly increased if all the gold found in N. C. were assayed here. Philadelphia does a good deal of the assaying for this state.

A New Industry made possible by the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.—The Winston *Sentinel* says a Northern capitalist was prospecting, last week, in that town with a view of establishing a manufactory to make sugar barrels for the West India trade. "The plan if consummated," says the *Sentinel*, "is to purchase the privilege of using red oak on wooded land near the city, manufacture the staves here on an extensive scale, bundle them up in what are called shoocks and ship to Wilmington via the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road when completed to Greensboro, and at Wilmington be exported to the West Indies, where the staves can easily be made into barrels, and put to the use intended for them.

"This is an enterprise which if carried out will result in attracting considerable capital hither, giving employment to a large number of people, and swelling the already large list of our industrial concerns. The city of Wilmington also, would be greatly benefitted."

New River Oysters and Craven "Diamond Backs."—"It is the general testimony," says Col. Pardee in the New Haven *Palladium*, "that the best oysters sent to market are taken from New river. This is a broad stream which empties into the ocean some forty miles south of Beanfort. Wilmington gets most of the catch, although the dealers here have now and then a few. I am told that the trade in terrapins—the genuine diamond backs—is increasing and that those few who have breeding ponds for them have found them very profitable."

Wooden Plates and Staves and Barrel Heads.—Col. Pardee also has something to say about the extensive factory at New Berne at which those thin wooden plates are made now extensively used by grocers and pie men. One of the latter in New York City requires 17,000 daily for his trade. A Fulton street firm has contracted with this factory for a weekly supply of 600,000 plates, the agreement binding on both parties for the next ten years. At Williamston, he saw another factory where staves and barrel heads were turned out by tens of thousands from this same wood, the proprietors of which went there from New York a few years ago. In the plate factory only the sap is used, while the heart is split and burned in the boiler furnaces. This part of the wood is very hard and of fine grain. It would make excellent material for wheel hubs.

Another Echo of the Boston Exhibit.—The Statesville Manufacturing Company received an order a few days ago, from Portland, Oregon, says the *Landmark*. In conversation with one of the proprietors he informed us that since the Boston exposition, where this Company made an excellent exhibit, they have received many letters from Northern and Western men who saw it, and he is sure his company will reap large benefits from the display which it made there. One individual in Connecticut has made propositions to take all the goods the company can turn out. They are now working about twenty-eight men, and propose to put in a lathe, in a short time, and turn out spokes, handles, &c., complete. Up to this time the company has contented itself with sawing the timber into blocks of suitable size and shipping them elsewhere to be finished.

WHY THE SOUTH IS UNKNOWN IN EUROPE.—A Scotchman of note, Professor Allen Curr, says the Richmond *South*, having made an inspection of a portion of the South, gives expression to the following views in a Nashville paper:

.It is a suicidal policy in the extreme for your southern country not to advertise its untold riches in the populous districts of Europe as the North does. Now when I took the steamer at Liverpool, bound for this country, among the first things I saw were conspicuous placards, pamphlets, circulars and advertising dodges of every kind, embellishing, in florid character, the wonderful lands of Nebraska, Nevada and the far West and the busy North, but not a single word of recommendation to the emigrants for your southern section. From the fact that you never by public invitation to Europe, by advertising, etc., ask foreigners into your midst, and from the numerous slanders and innendoes of the northern press, the old country believes that emigrants of no kind are welcomed in the South as permanent residents. This, indeed, is not true, for no people are more hospitable than yours, but it is believed none the less. They think from your papers either that the South is not a good field for emigrants, or that they had better not come, as they are not wanted. I don't suppose that, for this reason, one man out of a hundred who intends to emigrate to America ever thinks of coming South in the first instance. The great resources and hearty welcomes of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the North, the East and West are scattered in attractive printed shape before the eyes of the citizens of other lands, but the South is as mute as a mummy about the incalculable advantages she really has to offer. They see dry State papers from the South, but no newsy, flaring inviting pamphlets or circulars setting forth your resources.

The North mails to even the mill hands of Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, advertisements, inviting them to their section; but not one word about the South is printed across the waters. I have even seen in the London *Times* a four-column advertisement from a Land Company of Nebraska, inviting foreign emigration. The result is plain: not being invited, and ignorant of what you have to offer, emigrants do not visit your fertile and rich section. You have every natural advantage of the North. You can make steel rails cheaper in Birmingham, Ala., than in Birmingham, England. Your ores are richer, your coal is convenient, your labor is cheap, and all you want is labor, be it native or foreign, to develop it.

THE POKER-PLAYING POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Poker-playing is one of the favorite diversions of Washington official life. There are two clubs in the War Department for friendly games, and Secretary Lincoln belongs to the one that has Gen. McKeever for its head. Mr. Lincoln is said to play a very steady, careful game. Since Gen. Sheridan's arrival a second club has been formed. Sheridan is a very strong player, playing much as he fought—with a great deal of decision and dash. Col. Mike Sheridan, the post of the General's staff, is also a very good player. The most active and enthusiastic of the official poker clubs, however, is in the Post Office Department, and Messrs. Gresham, Elmer and Hatton are the three leading players. Judge Gresham [the anti-lottery enthusiast] plays a very level-headed, careful game, but Frank Hatton is considered the best player in the Department.—*N. Y. World's Washington Special.*

PROTECTION, AGAIN.—The big mill-owners of Lowell and Lawrence are announcing a 10 per cent. reduction of wages, to take place on the 1st of February, says the New York *World*.

Fine Winter Clothing

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY'S BALANCE OF FINE WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR FINE TRADE, CLOSING OUT AT

Positively Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C

Dec 20, 1883 36tf

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the Fall Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed by the Court as Commissioner for that purpose, will on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a lot of land in said town upon which is located that well known and valuable property, with the buildings and improvements thereon, called

"THE JACKSON HOTEL,"

on the north side of Bow Street, near Liberty Point, in said Town, the present residence of R. T. Scanlin, Esq.

This property is particularly described in a Mortgage from said R. T. Scanlin and wife to A. A. McKethan, to be found in Book Q. No. 3, of Mortgages, at page 1, Records of Cumberland County. This land with the large and commodious buildings and improvements thereon is to be sold under the decree of the Court aforesaid, to satisfy certain debts secured by mortgages, and the purchaser will secure a perfect title.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Thomas H. Sutton, my Attorney, or to

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Commissioner.

Dec 24, 1883 47ts

UNION HOME SCHOOL.

FOR both sexes. Non Sectarian, Practical and Thorough in its work. Prepares for College or for Business Pursuits.

☞ Ample and Efficient Teaching Force in each Department. Special Advantages for Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

☞ Spring Term, 1884, will open 1st Monday in January.

☞ Catalogues, with full particulars, furnished on application to the Principal.

JOHN E. KELLY, A. M.,
Union Church, N. C.

☞ The Faculty of the University of North Carolina give certificate as follows:—"The Students from Union Home School have been marked by their thorough training, studious habits, and good moral character. We cheerfully commend the school."

Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

COAL! COAL!!

10 Tons Anthracite Coal,

For Stoves, Grates, &c., for sale by

McMILLAN BROS.

Dec 6, 1883 44tf

New Store and New Goods

AT

THE RED SIGN,

NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.

Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices

AND

GOOD GOODS,

54 PERSON STREET,

Wholesale and Retail

PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

SOMETHING TO EAT

AND

Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Smoke the Square Cigar.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.

Goods Delivered Day or Night.

J. A PEMBERTON, JR.

Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

1843. 1883.

JOHN C. THOMSON,

No. 53 North Person Street,

still in favor of the "nimble sixpence" of forty years ago to the "slow shilling" of to-day, has in store a large and complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

to which special attention as to QUALITY and PRICE is invited.

Flour—all grades.

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups and Molasses.

Bacon—Sides, Hams and Shoulders.

Fulton Market Beef.

Canned Goods in endless variety.

Crackers—a fine assortment.

Candies—Plain and Fancy.

Pickles—Domestic and Imported.

New Hulled Buckwheat.

Cream Boneless Codfish and Irish Potatoes.

Atmore's Mince Meat in 5 and 10 lb. pails and in bulk.

Raisins, Citron, Currants, Nuts, &c.

In fact, any and everything usually kept in a Grocer and Provision House.

These Goods were bought right and will be sold at close figures.

JOHN C. THOMSON.

Nov 8, 1883 40-3m

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA,

RICHMOND, VA.

President, Vice Presidents. Secretary.
S. B. PAUL. T. W. PEMBERTON, J. W. PEGRAM.
CHAS. L. TODD.

Assets over $500,000.

ISSUES Policies on Popular and Safe Life, Term and Endowment Plans.

Makes large and liberal loans to its Policyholders in North Carolina and is the *only* Company in the United States that *does*.

Policies non-forfeitable after three years, and losses payable sixty days after satisfactory proof of loss.

Has been working in North Carolina for thirteen years, with a record for fair dealing, liberality and integrity unquestioned.

Rates and terms fair and liberal. Examine for yourselves before insuring elsewhere.

W. S. COOK, District Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

NOTICE.

ON and after the first day of January, 1884, the undersigned will discontinue the sale of Merchandise on their own account, but will fill orders for all kinds of goods carefully, when provided with money, or produce in hand, or an equivalent by an arrangement previously made.

They will sell Merchandise and Country Produce, as well as buy, for a commission of 2½ per cent. They will buy, at all times, Cotton and Naval Stores consigned or brought to them, making no charge on consignments, paying the highest market prices; and will also advance liberally on Cotton stored with them, subject to reasonable storage and insurance charges, at 8 per cent. interest.

They respectfully ask all who have unsettled accounts on their books to call and pay, or close by satisfactory notes.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

CALL AND SEE

The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

FOR SALE.

THE property known as the Clarendon Mills on Blount's Creek, Fayetteville. This valuable property comprises about 6½ acres of land, with dam and two large buildings, besides offices, stables, &c. There is 20 feet fall—about 40 horse power on three turbine wheels. The property comprises Saw and Planing Mills, Grist Mill, Wool Cards and Cotton Gin, all in good order. Terms easy. Apply to

T. C. OAKMAN, Hope Mills.

Nov 29, 1883 43 3m

VERY BEST

BUTTER AND FLOUR.

GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 119tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 30, 1884.

TAX REFORM.

It seems to be understood that the committee on Ways and Means will report a bill providing for what is known as "horizontal reduction" of the tariff—that is to say, the same per centage of reduction will be applied to the tax on every article that now pays an import duty.

The New York *World*, whose editorials since the retirement of Mr. Hurlbut, remind us very much of the oracular outgivings of its grotesque neighbor, the *Herald*, thus speaks of the proposition:

It will not do to cut down taxation by a yard measure or by chopping off chunks blindly or helter-skelter. We must not use the butcher's cleaver to do the work of the surgeon's scalpel.

The horizontal nonsense means giving the wealthy consumer of foreign luxuries the same benefit from the reduction that is enjoyed by the poor man who buys the commonest necessaries of life for his family. It tramples down the tariff in cowhide and hobnailed boots. It is an easy mode of procedure, it is true. But it is like the work of the quack dentist who, not knowing how to discover an aching tooth, extracted all the teeth on one side of his patient's jaw.

A very wise comment if the democrats possessed the government, as they unfortunately do not. The majority of the committee on Ways and Means favor a tariff for revenue only, but they are sincere tariff reformers and will proceed cautiously on the road to their ultimate destination, hoping to frame a bill which the republican Senate cannot reject and which will afford some relief from present burdens.

THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR LETCHER.—John Letcher, ex-Governor of Virginia, died on Saturday at Lexington in that State, where he was born March 29, 1813.

Governor Letcher's career affords a notable refutation of the idea prevalent in the North before and since the war and to some extent existing in the minds of those amongst us now who like to speak of "the new South," that the organization of society in the old South impeded the political progress of men of honor and ability whose origin was humble. At an early age young Letcher began his apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with his father. But he found time out of work hours to feed his active mind by study, and having thus prepared himself entered Washington College at the age of 19; at 23 studied law; and in 1839 established a newspaper in Lexington. In 1851, he was elected to Congress without opposition and was returned thereto thrice afterwards. Here he became chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, in which position the sobriquet of "watch-dog of the treasury" was bestowed upon him; and he gained a national reputation as a debater and for his persistent and able advocacy of extreme State rights. In 1859 he was elected Governor of Virginia, serving from Jan'y 1, 1860 to Jan'y 1, 1864, making a record as an able and patriotic "war-Governor."

In noting the death of this distinguished demoerat, the Baltimore *Sun* says:

Not the least evidence of his discernment is the fact that it was he that "discovered" Stonewall Jackson and gave him command at Harper's Ferry at a time when that point was generally considered of extreme strategic importance for the defence of Virginia. As soon as Col. R. E. Lee resigned his commission in the United States army Governor Letcher appointed him major-general in the Virginia service, a position he continued to hold until the State troops were turned over to the Confederacy.

In June, 1864, Gen. Hunter, by burning Governor Letcher's residence at Lexington under circumstances of great barbarity, set the example followed afterward at Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania. After the war the ex-Governor was for some months imprisoned at Washington. In 1878 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, but a stroke of paralysis occurring at Richmond during the session warned him that he was no longer equal to the burdens of public life, and that the time had come when age and past achievements justified his retirement.

CHINESE ENGINEERING.—Our friends, the Chinese, continue to exhibit evidences of the remarkable attainments in science and the arts which have characterized them for several decades of centuries. A recent news item says that engineering in China has achieved a notable triumph in the construction of the bridge at Lagang, over an arm of the China Sea. It is five miles long, built entirely of stone, has 300 arches seventy feet high, the roadway is seventy feet wide, and the pillars are seventy-five feet apart.

Fortunately for the world the Chinese have not yet learned to fight as well as those we call the civilized nations. As they number one-third of all the earth's population, the rest of mankind would be at their mercy if their armies were directed with the same wisdom as the internal affairs of their singular government.

THE MCPHERSON BANKING BILL.—The Senate finance committee on Friday substituted the McPherson for the Aldrich bill. Senator Sherman joined the five members of the finance committee in voting to report this bill, preferring it to the measure which had previously been substituted for his own bill. The McPherson bill provides that upon deposit of bonds, as required by law, any banking association shall be entitled to receive from the comptroller of the currency circulating notes not exceeding in amount the par value of the bonds deposited.

The purport of Senator Sherman's and of Senator Aldrich's bills, and a statement of the result of combining the two as proposed, was given in last week's OBSERVER.

THE JANUARY BULLETIN OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—The Bulletin of the Agricultural Department for this month came to hand yesterday afternoon, and our readers will find copious extracts therefrom, in this issue, of special interest concerning the phosphate deposits in Sampson, Duplin, Columbus and other portions of the Cape Fear section.

Commissioner McGehee and Dr. Dabney are doing a great work for North Carolina.

CONGRESS.

During the past week Congress has not been idle. The character of its work has been important. Of chief interest, not only because of the immense value of the lands at stake but as indicating a new departure in the attitude of the law-makers towards the great railway corporations, was the success of Mr. Holman's resolution declaring it the judgment of the House that all unearned land grants should be forfeited and the lands restored to the public domain, that all laws permitting the purchase of large tracts of public lands be repealed, and instructing the committee on public lands to report bills carrying into effect these declarations. After a brief debate the resolution was passed by the remarkable vote of 251 yeas to 18 nays. It is thought at Washington that this is the beginning of the end of a gigantic scheme to plunder the government of many millions of acres of land.

It has been evident to careful observers for some time that the corrupt elements of society which so long after the war continued to control the Northern States and, while the South was prostrate, to debauch public sentiment here by tempting offers of place to renegades—that these classes have been for some time undergoing a process of relegation to their proper social and political position. And it looks now as if the servants of the people at Washington responding to the quickened public conscience were about to inaugurate a period of genuine reform. Appropriately enough the movement begins in the democratic House, and the fact gives the country a foretaste of what it may expect when the possession of all branches of the federal government shall enable the democracy to restore its ancient purity and republican form.

Mr. Holman's resolution means real reform; and in the same direction is the resolution of Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, who, though a republican, deserves to be a democrat. Mr. Anderson's resolution requires ex-members before being admitted to the hall floor, to obtain from the Speaker an order which shall be issued only upon the ex-member's declaration that he is not interested in any corporation or person having a pecuniary interest in the defeat or passage of a measure before Congress or the committees, and pledging that while the House is in session he will not communicate with any person having an interest in legislation. Violating this pledge the ex-member will forever be deprived of the privileges of the floor. Our Washington correspondent says in reference to this matter that "at times the chamber swarms with ex-members, some of whom have not been in Congress for years. Others were members of the forty-seventh Congress, and nearly all of them are lobbyists, or "attorneys" for this or that special interest, sugar, whisky, claims, and jobs great and small. Having learned the ways of legislation in former years, they easily convince clients of the value of their services on the floor, and the impudence of this class is appalling."

One of the first acts of the House during the week was the passage of a bill to repeal the "iron-clad" oath by a vote of 185 to 11. In the Senate on the contrary, much bitter feeling was caused by Mr. Sherman's evident desire to inaugurate a "bloody shirt" campaign based upon the proposed investigation of the Danville riots and the November occurrences in Copiah county, Mississippi; and by an acrimonious debate in executive session over the confirmation of Emory Speer as District Attorney for Georgia, in which Mr. Lamar is said to have have handled that very bitter partisan, Senator Edmonds, without gloves.

For other Congressional news see "Washington Notes" elsewhere.

FRANCE AND CHINA.—Pending the diplomatic fencing which the French and Chinese are engaged in, no warlike movements of special significance are reported.

A dispatch from Admiral Courbet, dated at Ha-Noi, January 19, states that he had established a blockade, which will be maintained throughout Tonquin to prevent the entrance into the country of all articles and materials contraband of war, but ample facilities would be afforded for legitimate trade. All was quiet at Sontay. The French expedition against the insurgents in the South had been successful.

From Hong Kong we learn that placards proclaiming hostility to foreigners have been posted throughtout Hoi-How, the northern city of the Island of Hai-Nan, where a large body of Chinese troops was landed on the 16th inst. A mob gathered and made an attack upon a foreigner, who took refuge in the British consulate. The Chinese officials have taken precautions against a recurrence of such demonstrations. The Canton river is still open to navigation.

GENERAL GRANT SWINDLED.—Two gentlemanly sharpers under plea of collecting funds for the "Irish-American Benevolent Association" (which does not exist) obtained $10 from General Grant in New York the other day *and* the influence of his name, which latter added largely to their subsequent collections. After victimizing a number of prominent people they were arrested.

MARRIAGE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—Frederick Douglass, the colored statesman, now recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia and aged 67 years, was married last Thursday to Helen M. Pitts, a white woman, 35 years of age, a writer in favor of woman suffrage and lately a copyist in the recorder's office.

AMERICA'S INDIAN RIVAL.—A London dispatch says that the East India Association has sent a memorial to Earl Kimberley, the secretary of state for India, urging the desirability of extending railways in order to enable India to compete with America in the supply of wheat and seed cotton.

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.—The House committee on appropriations has decided to report a bill for the appropriation of a sum to fit out a Greely relief expedition. The measure covers the recommendations to provide for three vessels. The President is authorized to fit out the expedition as soon as possible.

About Commerce.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, Jan. 21, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The tariff discussion continues with great briskness, and though somewhat changed since the result of the Randall-Carlisle tempest in a teapot its phases seem not less queer than they have been for many months past. Probably if I took a hand in it and undertook to speak authoritatively as so many do of business and trade details with which my acquaintance is as slight as theirs, my outgivings would seem as lacking in sense as many "leading" articles and "powerful" speeches about taxes on rice and cotton shirts and calico frocks and diamonds seem silly to me. So, turning aside from the discussion of these details it has seemed to me useful to try to recall more correct notions of the true nature of commerce than those with which the much babble of these latter days has filled the minds of men too busy to hunt for actual facts or to think out their natural results. To this end, I sent you a few weeks ago an extract from Mr. Webster's great speech in 1824 in regard to the "balance of trade" theory. To-day, if you will permit, I will supplement Mr. Webster's admirable exposition of the true nature of commerce, and of course of the "protective" tariff theory, with an extract from a lecture on commercial integrity delivered many years ago to his law class by the eminent Judge Sharswood. The details of a proper tariff law I think may be safely left to the able Democrats who have the matter in charge; but my impression is that they will find no better way for retracing the false steps of the last twenty years than that adopted in 1833 to save Mr. Calhoun's neck, Mr. Clay's political standing, and the country from the ruin that would have followed Jackson's total overthrow of the existing tariff system.

It is strange (said Judge Sharswood) that Commerce should ever have been regarded in any other light than as a most useful and honorable employment. Yet such has been the case. It has only been with the invention of printing, and the general diffusion of knowledge, that commerce has emerged from its night of obscurity and taken the stand it merits in the estimation of mankind. For a long time, however, after this the general ignorance of the true doctrines of political economy, and the popular reception of what have been termed the *agricultural* and *mercantile systems*, prevented commerce from receiving due estimation.

According to the first of these systems, land is the only source of wealth, and all industry employed in any other way is unproductive. Under the influence of such an opinion upon the minds of public men, every encouragement was held out to agriculture and every discouragement to trade. Carrying the doctrine to its logical and legitimate results, every man ought to be a farmer and be clothed and fed with the produce of his own land. It would be a very independent life for every man to live where he could not hear his nearest neighbor's dog bark, but it certainly would not be that best calculated to advance the social comfort and happiness of the race.

The second system, though nominally giving a high place to commerce as a great public benefit, really made the merchant an object of suspicion and distrust in pursuing his own interest. Commerce was beneficial only so far as it produced a favorable balance of trade and brought money into the country. In the natural course of things, however, when the commerce of one nation with another was profitable, it showed an unfavorable balance, and that balance was greater the more profitable it was. As the legitimate operations of commerce were sure to produce this result, it brought down upon the merchants as a class the denunciation of these economists as men who would sell their country for their own private emolument. A single case will illustrate the truth of the position that profitable commerce always shows an unfavorable balance, and what is true of each item separately may be equally well predicated of the aggregate. A merchant of the United States purchases a barrel of flour for $5 which he ships to South America and there sells for $10. With that sum he purchases a quantity of hides which he transports to his country and which produces in the market $15. On the books of the custom house this mercantile transaction exhibits a balance of $5 against the United States, because the return cargo is entered at its invoice price. Yet it is evident that this country is in fact $10 the richer. The difference, after deducting duties, has been divided by the merchant with the shipowner, insurer, mariners, and all others engaged in the business of commerce. In truth, the exportation of money and bullion, against which under the teachings of the mercantile system so many unwise and unjust laws were aimed, is never injurious. It is sent abroad either to purchase merchandise, which is more needed than it and more valuable when imported, or to pay the interest or principal of debts which have been incurred abroad. When a nation has borrowed largely and wasted the money in unnecessary works, useless splendor, or extravagant speculating, it may be hard upon it to have to pay the cost of its own folly, but it really matters not whether it pays in specie or in merchandise.

P. M. H.

GOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Natural Science, Professer H. Cravill Lewis exhibited some remarkable gold nuggets found in Montgomery County, N. C., forty miles east of Charlotte and two miles from Yadkin River. Some of the nuggets were of great size. One of them weighed over four pounds, and contained nearly $1,000 worth of gold. It was finer than any specimen in the collection at the U. S. Mint, and was probably one of the largest nuggets ever found in eastern America. Many of the specimens exhibited were of nearly pure gold, of a crystalline structure, and of a fine golden yellow color. It was stated that in the district of North Carolina whence these nuggets were taken gold is very abundant. The larger nuggets were found in the gullies, where they had been washed out of the decomposed rock, and it had been stated that a shovelful of dirt dug out of the hillsides anywhere in the district would pan out traces of gold. Some years ago one man took out of a hole sixteen feet square $30,000 worth of the precious metal. The quartzite containing the gold occurs in a white clay or decomposed schist.—*Scientific American, Jan.* 25.

Sampson and Duplin County Phosphates.

[Dr. Dabney in Jan'y Bulletin Agricultural Dept.]

* * * * * * *

On the 17th of May last, I received a sample of marl, from Mr. Levi Moore, of Duplin, which reminded me so much of the marl found in connection with the phosphate described elsewhere that it led to inquiries. Other work prevented my visiting the locality then, but in the course of time, Mr. Moore sent me a specimen of phosphate from underneath his marl which was similar to that described below. On the 7th of August, Dr. H. O. Hyatt, of Kinston, sent me the first sample from Jones. Still later, samples were sent me by Col. A. M. Faison, of Duplin, (near Sampson), and parties in Sampson county. In a personal reconnoissance, a large number of samples were collected in this region. What the extent of these beds is, it is impossible to say at present. All we can assert at present is that a phosphatic rock appears at places in the ditches, marl pits and creek banks, at a large number of places south of Clinton and along Six Runs Creek, in Sampson; between this place and Warsaw and north toward Faisons, disappearing under the sand ridge on which the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad runs here; just east of Bowden's Station; thence south-east through the farms of the Middletons, Moores, Kooneguy, McClammy, Chestnut and others; about Kenansville, and east at John W. Murray's, and so on until it is lost sight of in the swamps along the river. South of Kinston in Lenoir and Jones, it appears again.

Two localities will illustrate the mode of its occurrence. This is a gently undulating country, sixty to one hundred and twenty feet above the sea level. The bed of phosphate as far as observations go, is approximately horizontal. It is found at all depths, therefore, from the surface to twenty feet below, as deep as has been dug. The surface soil is a very sandy loam, the subsoil a stiff yellowish clay. The phosphate rock is found frequently immediately underneath a stratum of two to four feet of this clay, imbedded in a coarse sand. Underneath this is another stiff, fine grained blueish clay again. On the farm of Mr. D. J. Middleton, for example, we see in the ditches in his lower lands, six inches to one foot of cultivated soil (sand) one and a half to two feet of the clay and then the phosphate rock. At other places the rock occurs underneath a marl. As at Mr. Levi Moore's, one foot of sand, two to three feet of clay, two to three feet of a shell marl and then the phosphate rock in a coarse sand, resting upon a stiff blue clay. The layer of phosphate rock is six to twenty inches thick. At Moore's, the rock is found in dark, greenish black, somewhat rounded lumps, which are but slightly perforated. In size they vary from the size of one's fist to great slabs or cakes weighing a half ton. All of this rock contains a large amount of sharp, coarse sand, as referred to above. Westward from Moore's, which is about the neighborhood of the richest rock, the rock contains more sand and looks more gray. It also appears more massive and in larger pieces, and less rounded and perforated. The rock varies slightly in composition at any given locality, but it varies gradually mile by mile thus, as it contains more or less sand. We find in this up country all of the grades of phosphatic nodules which we first found in the calcareous conglomerates of New Hanover and Pender. The latter are only much smaller, more worn and mixed, all grades together. We may fairly conclude, then, that the conglomerate was made by the breaking up and mingling of beds of phosphatic rock, like those seen to day in the up-country. Spread out over the bottom of a lagoon the ground shells were spread over them later and filling all the interstices between the lumps, bound them together into the conglomerate we find now at Castle Hayne, Rocky Point, &c.

The following are sample analyses of this up-country phosphate rock. The localities are:

1. Col. A. M. Faison's two miles west of Warsaw.
2. Mr. R. M. Middleton's, one and a half miles north-east of Warsaw.
3. Mr. G. W. Middleton's one and a half miles east of Warsaw.
4. Mr. D. J. Middleton's two miles east of Warsaw.
5. Mr. Levi Moore's three miles south-east of Warsaw.

The other beds of the latter neighborhood yield rock similar to this. These analses are given as fairly illustrating the variations in composition of the rock.

6. Dr. Hyatt's specimen, Kinston, Lenoir.

The dry samples contain:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.
Sand and insoluble matter:	47.74	44.73	51.17	49.58	41.06	
Phosphate of lime:	39.03	39.33	37.28	38.33	41.03	40.67
Carbonate of lime:	7.96	2.30	5.91	4.98	4.86	
Alumina, oxide of iron, &c., undetermined.	5.27	13.64	5.64	7.11	10.05	
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Equivalent to phosphoric acid:	17.88	18.01	17.07	17.55	20.17	18.63
Moisture in original rock:	3.54	2.39	1.79	2.26	....	....

We have made superphosphates from three of these specimens of rock. 1, Faison's; 4, D. J. Middleton's, and 5, Moore's. The rock was ground and put through a forty mesh to the inch sieve.

1. (Faison's) rock received 5½ (weighed) oz. sulphuric acid specific gravity 1.5 to the 1 pound of rock.

4. (D. J. Middleton's) the same proportions.

5. (Moore's) 6½ (weighed) oz. sulphuric acid specific gravity 1.5 per 1 pound.

The mass treated with acid stood in the work room one week and was light, porous and crumbled to a fine powder when taken up. It "rose" as bread rises, in the style manufacturers of acid phosphate desire.

The mechanical condition is as good as could be desired.

Acid phosphate from North Carolina Phosphate:

	4 Middleton's.	1 Faison's	5 Moore's
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Moisture at 212° F..	3.38	5.01	5.27
Soluble phosp'oric acid.	8.88	9.34	11.18
Reverted " "	0.14	none	none
Insoluble " "	4.31	2.90	2.83
Total " "	13.33	12.14	14.01
Commercial value per 2,000 lbs.....	$16.20	$16.82	$20.20

CHARLES W. DABNEY, Jr.
Chemist.

CORRECTION.—In a small part of last week's edition the collision on the river was improperly stated to have been between the steamers *Hurt* and *Wave* instead of *Murchison* and *Wave*, as corrected.

Riches of the Cape Fear Country.

[What Commissioner McGehee Reports to the Board of Agriculture.]

* * * Turning our attention to our own State, there are, in the wide sphere of duties marked out by the statute, two fields of labor which promise rich results, and to which the energy and means of the Department may be most profitably directed. The one is the exploration of the newly discovered phosphate beds of the south-eastern section of the State, and the other the exploration of our coal fields. Both of these enterprises were brought to the attention of the Board at its meeting in May last; but the Boston Exposition then pressed upon the Board to such an extent that no action was taken on the latter, and only a small appropriation made for the former.

OUR PHOSPHATE BEDS.

The exploration of our phosphate beds holds out inducements of the strongest character. The existence of phospatic nodules in this State has been known since the first report of Dr. Emmons in 1852. He discovered the position which they occupy with reference to the shell-marl, viz: "at the bottom." He pointed out the value of these nodules, and says of the conglomerate in which they are found: "If it should prove extensive it would form an excellent fertilizer." He noted their resemblance to the crag phosphates of England. He expressed the hope that in some "favored place," to use his own words, "coprolites might be discovered in sufficient quantity to pay the expenses of extracting them." To the information thus conveyed, the period from 1852 to 1883, a period of over thirty years, has made little or no addition. Prof. Shepard, indeed, in his report upon the phosphate beds of South Carolina—made in 1880,—after sketching the section embracing the territory of active operation, says: "The territory thus described, by no means contains the entire formation which certainly extends into North Carolina." The information thus afforded has not, as far as known, been ever acted on. There has been no exploration of that region of the State up to the boundaries of which these phosphate beds were traced in South Carolina. It has been known for many years that coprolites were found in and about Lake Waccamaw; but there as elsewhere, in this State, they were regarded as accidental and fortuitous. No hope has been encouraged, no hint afforded up to last year, of any probability or possibility, that they would be found here in workable beds.

With the small appropriation made by the Board at its meeting in May last, and the employment of a minimum of his time by our State Chemist, the hope expressed by Dr. Emmons in 1852 was realized in 1883. Extensive deposits were found underlying a wide territory. They were traced through an area of country ten miles in width and twenty-five miles in length. In general features these beds bear a striking resemblance to those of South Carolina. Like them, they are found at a varying distance below the surface, generally but a few feet. Like them they vary widely in quality; some being rich in phosphate of lime, some comparatively poor. Like them, too, the beds vary in thickness; some being but a few inches, some from four to five feet in thickness. In South Carolina they are found not only beneath the surface of the land, but at the bottom of rivers, sea marshes and shallow bays. They are there most profitably worked, because at least cost. The fact that these phosphates have been traced to Angola Bay, and have been long known to exist in Waccamaw lake, encourages the hope that they may be found in this State under circumstances that may yield similar facilities for working. The phosphates of Waccamaw lake invite examination; for the lake may be regarded as the remains of an ancient estuary, and may reward working as well as like situations in South Carolina. The general similarity of our beds to those of South Carolina, demonstrates that when these phosphates were deposited the same conditions existed here as there, and seems to warrant the conclusion that when our State shall be properly explored deposits equally rich may be found. If, however, this expectation should be disappointed, it should be borne in mind that phosphates, not superior, if equal to ours, are extensively worked in Europe. The phosphates of the Suffolk crag in England, alluded to by Dr. Emmons, have been worked since 1846, and they run only from twelve to thirty-seven per cent.

If the probable pecuniary results of the work of developing these phosphates are regarded, it will be found to urge the strongest claims to the consideration of the Board. It was estimated by Professor Shepard in his report in 1880 that the South Carolina phosphates had brought nine millions of dollars into that State; if ours should bring but a third of that amount it would be a prize worth contending for.

In conclusion upon this subject it may with truth be said that no section of the State possesses stronger claims upon the Board than that in which these phosphates lie. No section was more thoroughly prostrated by the war, because so large a portion of the property there consisted of slaves. None has had more difficulties to contend with in re-establishing order and prosperity, because of the predominance of its black population. If by the exercise of its large powers, the Board can be instrumental in opening up a new and great source of wealth to the people of that section, it would be a great boon to them, and at the same time be of vast advantage to the whole State.

Letter from Harnett.

Good Sales of Real Estate—Jurors for Spring Term of Court—A Homicide.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Jan. 26, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—January is almost gone and very little work has been done this month; it has been the most disagreeable January for work since 1857.

Some important land sales have recently taken place in this neighborhood. Mr. John D. Williams, of Fayetteville, has sold about half of his farm on upper Little River, to Mr. Colin McArtan, for $10,000; and J. S. Smith, adm'r. of H. A. Barnes, sold a tract of piney woods land on Black River, to John Williams, for $1237.50.

Spring Term of Harnett Superior Court will be on the 3d Monday of February, it being the 18th day. Following are the jurors for the term: S. P. Kennedy, Neill Matthews, John A. Byrd, Geo. W. Ennis, H. D. McDonald, A. Hughes, T. H. Cummings, Mack Reardon, J. L. Byrd, Africa Harrington, col'd, Jesse Stone, Robt. Johnson, Neill Ray, H. A. Black, J. C. Weaver, C. L. Sorrell, John Gardner, A. C. McNeill, S. Y. Tuter, J. R. Rambeaut, S. S. Bradley, Hugh Black, John Bradley, Thomas Barnes, W. A. Cotten, G. R. Hodges, Arch'd Knight, Jr., D. B. McDonald, J. F. B. Stewart, A. McN. Harrington, A. J. Ennis, D. McN. McKay, F. A. Parker, Joseph H. Williams, N. A. McLean, Jr., Hailey Dupre.

HOMICIDE IN HARNETT COUNTY.

William Williams was killed by Daniel Lucas in Averasboro township, last week. Lucas is now in Harnett county jail. They had a fight with a hoe and scantling. Lucas struck Williams on the head—from which Williams died in about three days. They were both peaceable men and old men. Williams was upwards of 80 years old and Lucas over 50 years old. Lucas went to Williams's house on business and helped Williams to grind his axe. Afterwards Williams accused Lucas of having a bridle bit belonging to him—said to be the beginning. Which struck first is not known, but Lucas went out of Williams's yard, it is thought, and struck the fatal lick from the outside of the fence while Williams was on the inside. S.

Last Week's Washington Notes.

In the Senate much time was consumed in debate upon the bill providing for civil government in Alaska which passed after an amendment prohibiting the importation of alcoholic liquors except for medicinal purposes.

Mr. Hoar's bill providing for the performance of the duties of President in case of death, resignation or removal of the President and Vice President, was read three times and passed. In the contingency referred to the bill vests the right to perform the presidential duties in the Secretary of State, or in case there be none, in the Secretary of the Treasury, and in case there be no Secretary of the Treasury then in the Secretary of War—and so on through the cabinet.

Senator Vance introduced a joint resolution to provide for the commemoration of the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's colony on Roanoke Island, North Carolina.

Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, reported favorably, from the committee on military affairs, his bill in relation to annual appropriations for the militia. The bill provides for the appropriation of $600,000 annually, instead of $200,000, as at present, to be apportioned among the States and Territories according to the number of Representatives or Delegates to which each State and Territory respectively is entitled in Congress.

In the House, a bill in regard to rebate of tax on tobacco was passed, 270 to 1, which is substantially in accordance with the bill introduced by Col. Green, the text of which was given in last week's OBSERVER. It appropriates $3,750,000, however, instead of $2,500,000 as proposed by Col. Green.

Gen. Cox, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoilation committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801.

Representative Aiken, of S. C., from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill establishing a department of agriculture.

By a vote of 35 to 19 the Senate decided on Thursday to put 35 additional clerks on its pay roll at $6 per day while the session lasts. The resolution, as originally introduced by Senator Butler, provided for the appointment of one clerk at $1,000 per year for each Senator not a Chairman of a standing committee. The $6 per day salary was an amendment by the Committee on Contingent Expenses, to which the resolution was referred. As there are 35 Senators whose lack of Chairmanship leaves them without clerks, the effect of the resolution will be to add that number to the present list of employes. Should the session last to the end of July, there will be required to pay these additional clerks about $38,000. The change from the proposition to pay $1,000 a year will be hailed with delight by the clerks to be appointed, as they will get $1,080 for six months' work, a clear gain of $80.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.—A dispatch from Cairo of Friday's date says that the mission of General Gordon is to effect a complete evacuation of the Soudan, including Khartoum. The Khedive has appointed him Governor of the Soudan, with full powers, and has strongly advised him to take measures to secure the safety of civilians and Europeans.

It is believed that it will take Gen. Gordon a month to accomplish the journey to Khartoum.

The Khedive summoned to Cairo Ameer Adbel Shakoor, son of the late Sultan of Darfour, and offered to cede to him the province of Darfour on condition that freedom of commerce should be maintained and the slave trade suppressed, promising that he would not be required to pay tribute. Abd-el-Shakoor intimated that he would probably accept the offer.

A Saturday's telegram from London says the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* reports General Gordon as willing to recommend the retention of the Soudan, and if Great Britain will pay for its reconquest that he will undertake to govern the country.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY NEWS.—It is stated that engineers have gone to Hamlet to stake out the Virginia & North Carolina railroad, from that place to Cheraw, S. C., and will immediately let it out to contract. This road, it is said, will surely be built. The work goes on in earnest from Roanoke river to Ridgeway, South, and from Roanoke river to Richmond, north, and forty miles more of the grading has just been let to contractors. The heaviest work on the line has been accomplished and the piers for the bridge over the Roanoke river are finished. The line will run from Richmond to Ridgeway, thence over the Raleigh & Gaston and Raleigh & Augusta railways to Hamlet, thence south to Cheraw. It is said to be the straightest and most direct line south. Its completion will put Raleigh on a great thoroughfare of through travel. Many persons assert that by this time next year the road will be in operation.—*Raleigh News and Obs.*

SHUTTING THE STABLE DOOR TOO LATE.—Referring to England's Egyptian policy, a Soudan dispatch says: Sir Samuel Baker, who commanded the first expedition for the suppression of the slave trade in Central Africa, under the auspices of Ismial Pacha, former Khedive of Egypt, says, "Gen. Gordon and myself recently agreed thoroughly upon the course now forced upon the English ministry by the events that have recently transpired in Egypt. I fear it is now too late to fulfil the programme, which would have saved much misery and bloodshed had it been adopted two months ago. Our cowardly abandonment of the Soudan has encouraged disloyalty and has broken the spirit of both officers and tooops. The employment of Gen. Gordon at this time is like summoning a fire brigade after the building has been consumed. The ministry's conduct upon Egyptian affairs is a national humiliation."

Fifty Years.

ESTABLISHED 1834 FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

WARREN PRIOR & SON

GOLDEN YEAR 1884

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE

SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES

Carry the largest stock of

PLATED

SILVERWARE

AND

CLOCKS,

of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

Recollect us when you want SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 30, 1884.

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☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.
RALEIGH REGISTER.
J. S. MORRISON—Time Table.
JAMES D. WORRELL—Lumber.
WORTH & WORTH—New Crop Molasses.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Mourning Goods.
J. A. PEMBERTON, JR.—Crockery, &c., at Auction.

ABOUT TOWN.

SNOW.—A very slight snow fell here on Friday last.

DIED.—Mr. Elijah Fisher, father of our excellent Register of Deeds, H. C. Fisher, Esq., died at Owensville on Saturday, aged 76.

RELIGIOUS.—At St. John's Church on last Sunday Rev. Dr. G. B. Wetmore preached two fine sermons, morning and evening. Dr. Wetmore is here on a short visit to his relatives and friends.

FREIGHT BY THE SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.—The first shipment of rosin over the Bennettsville extension was made on Friday last by Mr. John Smith, of Roslin, and was consigned to Messrs. A. B. Williams & Co.

HORSES AND MULES.—We notice that droves of horses and mules are coming now for the Spring trade. This is an immense business, but if the animals are to be sold on mortgages payable next Fall, we hope the business will soon grow small and beautifully less.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.—A friend calls attention to the danger of collision between vehicles passing at night up and down Haymount. Let the American rule, KEEP TO THE RIGHT be observed invariably, and serious accidents may thus be prevented.

A PLEASANT DANCE.—Although it is Leap Year, our boys will not be outdone—they seem to be vieing with the girls in giving pleasant entertainments. A very pleasant dance was given by the young men at Fayetteville Hall on Friday evening last. All seemed to be in a good humor, and this dance proved to be no exception to the general rule in entertainments of the kind in Fayetteville.

MARRIED.—At the country residence of Col. Wm. Alderman, in this county, on Wednesday last the 16th inst., Miss Flov Vink, was married to Mr. Louis Erambert, of Wilmington, formerly of this place. Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske officiated. The newly married couple were driven to town and dined at the Overbaugh House, and at three o'clock took the C. F. & Y. V. train for the home of the groom.

ANOTHER FINE DOG.—The other day Col. Chas. Haigh received as a present from Wilmington a very fine setter puppy. Mr. Haigh is very proud of his dog, and hopes to make as fine a hunter of him as Mr. Broadfoot's dog mentioned last week. The new arrival has a fine pedigree: his grand father having sold for $700, and his grand mother $250. Fayetteville has some crack sportsmen, and they are preparing to be worthily equipped.

LEAP YEAR SKATING.—On Thursday night last the young ladies of Fayetteville gave a Leap Year Skating entertainment at Farmer's Hall Rink. This is something new in the way of Leap Year parties, and it was pronounced by the participants the most enjoyable entertainment of its kind this season. After skating till about eleven o'clock, dancing was commenced and kept up till a late hour.

The spirit of the young ladies is commendable; it looks as if the girls appreciate the many handsome entertainments provided for their amusement by the other sex during the past three years.

INSURANCE ADJUSTERS.—The recent fire on Hay street brought several Fire Insurance Adjusters here during the past week. We hear them spoken of generally as clever gentlemen. All the losses were satisfactorily arranged with the exception of Mr. W. N. Tillinghast's, the character of whose stock—glassware, crockery and hardware—rendered an immediate ascertainment of the damage done not so easy. Mr. Tillinghast's efforts to save his stock and thereby the insurance companies from greater loss will doubtless be appreciated by the companies whose interest he thus served, and lead to a speedy and full settlement.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday evening last at 8:30 P. M., at the residence of Mr. A. H. Slocomb, on Dick Street, Mr. R. G. Haigh was united in marriage to Miss Marian Taylor, youngest sister of Mrs. Slocomb. Rev. Fred. W. Eason performed the ceremony. Only the relatives of the bride and groom and a few intimate friends were invited. The parlor was beautifully and tastefully decorated. Suspended from the wall was a very handsome and artistic Floral Umbrella, underneath which the wedded couple stood during the ceremony. During the evening the guests were served with an elegant and sumptuous collation. The bride was the recipient of a large number of presents, among them some very costly ones. The happy couple are now at the house of the groom's father, Mr. J. C. Haigh, on Dick street.

WEALTH IN THE FORESTS.—In the Industrial column on the 1st page will be found an item from the Statesville *Landmark* concerning the wood manufacturing company in that town. This, it seems, proves not only profitable to the company itself, but of great advantage to the community. For, says the *Landmark*, it not only affords "remunerative employment to a number of laborers, but its wood yard, from which it supplies excellent wood, sawed to suitable lengths, guarantees us at all times against a wood famine; and it is an advantage to the whole surrounding country because it affords here a ready market, at good prices, for all of the more valuable timbers, which would, otherwise, be consumed for fuel or allowed to rot."

It strikes us there is an idea here for some wide-awake people in Fayetteville, who by engaging in a similar enterprise would benefit themselves, the town and the owners of timber in the neighborhood—especially of swamp timbers. A coal yard is needed here. Let the two be combined. There is money in it.

Fayetteville Library Association.

Three weeks ago we mentioned the fact that a movement would soon be set on foot for establishing a PUBLIC LIBRARY in this town. The purpose was not only to feel the public pulse, but to prepare the public mind for consideration of a scheme for the intellectual advancement of the citizens of this growing community which several enterprising and philanthropic gentlemen have for some months been maturing. The proposition has been received with such favor, so manifestly opportune is the movement, and so much needed is the institution itself felt to be, that we think the time has come for laying before our readers, more at length, the scope of the undertaking.

It is thought that a good beginning for the library proper may be made by contributions of books by all who feel disposed to do so—the books to be loaned to the association, where not donated outright, and the contributor's generosity recognized and acknowledged in the printed label which each volume will bear inside its cover. Subordinate to the chief purpose, but most attractive at the outset while the books are accumulating, will be a collection of carefully selected periodicals and newspapers put on file at the earliest moment after publication. This will include the more noted and valuable daily, weekly and monthly publications to be had from abroad as well as in this country. For this purpose and for rent and other current expenses, it is believed that a moderate membership fee and a small monthly contribution will be ample. As the association grows in influence, numbers and income, as it surely will, the Library will assume the more definite and enduring shape contemplated. Thus a great need will be supplied, and an institution established which will put this town, where it should be, in the forefront of cultivated North Carolinian communities.

There is now not a citizen of the town whose occupation is in any degree intellectual who does not feel the need of a repository always accessible of books of reference beyond his individual means of acquisition; and those whose practical intellectual needs are limited will find in such a repository stimulation to intellectual endeavor and attainment. Thus the "professional" and the non-professional classes will all be served. The former will find their sources of information largely increased. To the latter, opportunity will beget the desire for reading. The desire will force enlargement of the opportunity. So, in course of time, good reading will be popularized, and a great and beneficent institution, of which any town might be proud, grow from the small beginning here proposed.

How invariable have been the success and growth of similar undertakings elsewhere, the following letter, which is but a sample of like testimony from various sources, will serve to show. It is addressed to one of the promoters of the proposed Fayetteville Association by the president of the Mercantile Library Association of Baltimore, Mr. Jno. W. McCoy, who also makes some suggestions concerning the Fayetteville scheme which are valuable and pertinent. Says Mr. McCoy:

This Association was commenced 44 years ago by a number of young men who agreed each to pay $5 for the first year and $3 every year thereafter during their membership. Soliciting other members among their friends they soon got an annual revenue of from $1,500 to $2,000. Additional subscribers, including ladies, were admitted on the payment of $5 each year. A board of ten directors were elected to govern the institution—rooms were engaged—the leading newspapers and periodicals taken; a Librarian employed at a small salary at first; and the rooms were open from 6 to 10 in the evening. Later in our history the rooms were open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. We often have 300 to 600 lady visitors in a single day—some men in day time, but most of them at night.

Our books were got, first, by donations (say 1,000 volumes), then by purchase as our means afforded it. We have now *all* the leading periodicals—forty odd thousand volumes of books and for our present hall need three male and one female Librarians.

This is a summary outline of our affairs.

You could hardly make an attractive room without less than half dozen of the best periodicals and say 1,000 volumes of books to begin with.

Our books are taken home by the members and subscribers, who are allowed from ten to fourteen days for their use. If kept longer they are fined two cents a day per volume. Each member has an open book account, and each volume taken or returned is entered by its *number* (pasted on the inside of the cover.)

The practicability of a public library with you will be, of course, a matter of revenue and expenditure. Of that you can judge far better than I, at this distance.

You might get one of your young men as Librarian of an evening, for a nominal sum—possibly for nothing.

$1,000 to $1,500 would get you a good book collection. What your rent, light and fire would be I know not. $50 would be enough for the first year for periodicals and newspapers.

It is to be borne in mind that this is not to be a club, or a debating or literary society, but a PUBLIC LIBRARY, maintaining at all times a well-equipped reading room, and which shall be free from the objections to the associations referred to, and conflicting in nowise with the many benevolent orders and societies already established here.

At an early day a meeting of all who are interested in this subject will be held for the purpose of organization—due notice of which will be given.

LAST WEEK'S COURT.—Cumberland Superior Court was in session here during last week. The State docket was very large, and occupied the whole week. There were five prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary—Gurley Webb, 3 years; John McLean, 3 years; Henry Cromartie, 3 years; Henry Cole, 2 years; Lloyd White, 18 months; all colored. They were turned over to the proper authorities here for work on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. The case of Jim Green for burning Mr. Martin's gin house and grist mill in Seventy-First Township, made a mistrial. In the case against Alex. Edwards for burning an out house, the accused was found guilty, but judgment was arrested, an appeal to the Supreme Court being taken. A large majority of the cases on this docket were for assaults with a deadly weapon and the practice of carrying concealed weapons. These cases were disposed of by heavy fines or imprisonment in the county jail.

FISH COMMISSIONER OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We are pleased to learn from the Raleigh *Chronicle* that our Fish Commissioner Mr. S. G. Worth, one of Fayetteville's sons, is making a high reputation for himself and doing a very good and important work for the State. Mr. Worth's exhibit of fish in the North Carolina department at the Boston Exhibition attracted much attention from the Ichthyologists of the country. These fish were preserved in alcohol, as has always been done till recently. It seems that Dr. H. E. Davidson has discovered a process for preserving fish which is entirely new and simple. Mr. Worth has learned the process from Dr. Davidson, and is using it with perfect success. It seems the fish are preserved in glaster, which makes them indestructible: they may be mounted upon a board and look quite natural. The fish and aquatic birds will make an interesting and handsome show at the State Exhibition next Fall. The fish interests of North Carolina are vastly improved, and with Mr. Worth's energy and knowledge, it will not be long before our State will rank second to none in the work.

COL. BROADFOOT'S REPORT.—On the fourth page will be found a copy of the report of the County superintendent of public instruction, Col. C. W. Broadfoot, to State Superintendent Scarborough. The comparison between the figures for 1882 and 1883 is so plainly set forth by the admirable form of the report itself that it would seem unnecessary to do more than call attention to the fact that there is an increase reported in almost every item. But the increase in the number of white pupils (nearly 70 per cent.) and in the value of school property (nearly 100 per cent. for both white and colored) is so remarkable as to deserve more than passing notice.

To Col. Broadfoot's untiring zeal, rigid honesty of purpose and fidelity to every trust accepted by him—well-known characteristics of the man—the people of Cumberland are indebted for the prosperous condition of their school affairs to-day.

FAYETTEVILLE LODGE NO. 1 A. KS. The following officers were installed at the first meeting of the Lodge Wednesday evening, January 2d:

R. F. Peterson, N. C.
A. H. Watson, V. C.
H. A. Carter, R.
A. E. Bramble, S. P. N. C.
J. W. Knight, W. T.
J. R. Peoples, F. and R. R. W.
N. D. Smith, Con.
D. J. Wilson, Asst. Con.
J. H. Buckingham, N. C. R.
J. W. Smith, V. C. R.
W. J. Hollingsworth, 1st Capt.
J. M. Graddy, 2d Capt.

This lodge is in a prosperous condition.

J. R. PEOPLES, F. & R. R. W.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—D A Autery.
B—R L Bright; Handy Bethen; Maggie Bain; W A Bain; Miss L N Bray.
C—Joseph Carroll; John Carver.
E—Alice Evans.
H—Chas Huntly; James Hendleck; L R Hall; Giles Hair; Miss Julia Hatch.
J—J W Jones.
K—Fanny Kelly.
L—I. L Lewis.
M—Rufus Maynor; J H Manuel; Shock Manuel; Miss Marg't Mask.
R—Miss Ida Rabeson; Sandy Ray.
S—Kelly Sessoms; Jno O Shaw; Miss Gerter Smith; Miss Mamie Smith; J H Smith.
W—Miss Siller Williams; Miss L B Williams.
Mc—Miss Mag McDougald; Mrs W McArten; Miss C A McNeill; Dr. McSwain; R D Melver; W J McPhail; Mrs Bettie Harris.

MR. BENTON'S SUCESSOR.—Ex Senator Blaine's promised work on national politics, it is announced, is nearly ready for publication. The book will deal, says the Baltimore *Sun*, mainly with the political events of the twenty years covered by the administrations of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant and Hayes, but will also discuss the great question which agitated the country before the war and led to the conflict between the States. Mr. Blaine's work will resemble in many respects Mr. Benton's Thirty Years in the United States Senate, and will be enriched by his own personal knowledge of the men and events of which he writes. It is understood that his treatment of the South and of slavery is free from sectional bitterness or party feeling.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fleeing before Cold Winter's Blast.

The hotel keepers of New Orleans, in common with their brethren in all the leading Southern cities are prepared for an unlimited invasion of Northern invalids and health seekers. Those about to seek the sunny land should remember that on Feb. 12th, exactly two weeks anticipatory of the gay festive season of Mardi Gras, the next Grand Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery will take place, about which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will tell you on application.

A DELICATE CHILD IS MORE SUBJECT to worms than a healthy one, as in the economy of nature, one animal is made to subsist upon another, and the weaker goes down. At the first indication of worms administer Shriner's Indian Vermifuge the infallible remedy.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY WILL CURE YOU AND FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	75@80
Hog Round,	10@11	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@09	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@16	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	6@8
Sides,	9@10	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@10	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	18@03	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	8½@9	LARD —	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	11½13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.35
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6@6½
Rio,	14@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@40
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.25@0.80
CHICKENS—	20@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	15@20	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.10@5.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	65@70	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.80
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 30½ cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was quoted steady at $1.12½ for Strained and 1.17½ for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—₱ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.00
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	2½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	95@2 75.

RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, $25 pp., $1.50. Address

REGISTER OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

I Will Offer

FOR sale at auction, on Friday and Saturday, my entire stock of Crockery, &c. Ladies are invited to attend. Place of sale—store next to Overbaugh House.

Call and examine stock before sale.

☞ Terms cash.

J. A. PEMBERTON, JR.

Jan'y 30, 1884. 1t

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent in Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884. 52-tf

LOST,

SATURDAY, 19th January, between Mr. Oehrl's store and the Graded School, a breastpin—gold, with ruby and turquoise sets. Owner will be greatly obliged if the finder will leave the same at this office.

Jan'y 30, 1884. 1t

New Crop Molasses.

WE are in receipt of our first cargo of NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES. It is of superior quality and will be sold at *hard times* prices —CHEAP.

WORTH & WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 30, 1884. 52-1t

D. G. MacRAE, AUCTIONEER.

WILL attend to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., with promptness.

Office No. 19, Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-4teow

Not "Badly Frightened" nor "Seriously Hurt!"

AT the late fire, which was immediately adjoining us, we at considerable risk, determined not to move our goods until our store was actually on fire. Fortunately for us this contingency did not arrive, and our large stock remained undisturbed.

We therefore are still on hand with a large and attractive stock and will take pleasure in waiting on the public, and promise even better bargains in the future than we have given in the past.

ROSE & LEAK.

Jan'y 23, 1884. 51-2t

Valuable Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale on terms to suit purchasers, my farm, with improvements, mill property and wooded land, lying on the Yadkin Road, about six miles west of Fayetteville.

The farm consists of about 75 acres of cleared land. The mill site and water power are very valuable, and the wooded land is covered with a heavy growth of round leaf black jack.

The whole tract consists of 400 acres, but will be divided into two or more lots to suit purchasers.

UNLESS sold at private sale this property will be offered to the highest bidder at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, March 1st, 1884. Terms cash. Under the power and authority given in certain mortgages recorded in Books S, No. 3, page 354; Y, No. 3, page 381; R, No. 3, page 505.

For further information call upon W. H. Carver on the premises, or C. W. Broadfoot, Fayetteville.

C. W. BRADFOOT,
Att'y for Mortgagees.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 22, 1884. 51ts

LANDRETH'S Garden Seeds

are always reliable

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1884, the Store and Lot of Land in Fayetteville, between Person Street and Cool Spring Alley, known as "THE McINTYRE BRICK STORE."

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months.

For desired information apply to the undersigned. A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W RAY, Att'y.

January 22, 1884. 51ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Two Lots with Buildings thereon on Person Street, near the Half Way Bridge.

ONE LOT, 60 feet on Person Street, running back 190 feet, on which is one two story building, lathed and plastered, tin roof.

One Lot 130 feet on Person Street, adjoining the above, 190 feet deep, on which there is a new one story building 80x30 lathed and plasted, tin roof, shed on end of same, 20x24, tin roof.

With small outlay this property can be improved to rent from $30 to $50 per month. If not sold before will be sold at auction on Monday, the 11th of February, 1884, at the Market House.

Terms of sale one half cash, balance in six months.

R. S. HUSKE, Att'y.

Jan'y 21, 1884. 51ts

DEPARTMENT OF MOURNING GOODS.

Large additions have this week been made to this Department, and it is now replete with new and desirable fabrics. We show an elegant line of

BLACK CASHMERES.
BLACK JERSEY CLOTHS.
BLACK NUN'S VEILING.
BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTHS.
BLACK GAMBETTA CLOTHS.
BLACK TAMISE CLOTHS.
BLACK CREPE CLOTH. ALL WOOL.

We pride ourselves on the exhibit we make in

BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,

far serpassing anything ever before shown in Fayetteville. Have just received a fresh addition, and take pleasure in recommending the brands we offer to our friends and the public.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

Jan'y 30, 1884. 1t

TIME TABLE

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	3 00	
Little River	13.75	3 50	3 40
Spout Spring	20.0	4 20	4 15
*Rock Branch	27.5	4 50	*4 50
Swann's	29.0	5 10	4 56
Jonesboro	34.1	5 50	5 35
Sanford	37.1	6 30	6 05
Egypt	43.5	7 00	6 55
Gulf	46.5	7 28	7 18
Richmond	53.7	8 05	8 00
Ore Hill	58.0	8 35	8 23
Siler	62.6	9 05	8 55
Staley	70.0	9 50	9 40
Liberty	74.5		10 15

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Liberty	0.0	3 45	
Staley	4.5	4 20	4 10
Siler	12.0	5 05	4 55
Ore Hill	16.6	5 35	5 25
Richmond	20.9	6 00	5 55
Gulf	28.1	6 45	6 30
Egypt	31.1	7 10	7 03
Sanford	37.5	8 00	7 35
Jonesboro	40.5	8 30	8 12
Swann's	45.6	9 00	8 53
*Rock Branch	47.1	9 06	*9 16
Spout Spring	54.6	9 45	9 40
Little River	60.85	10 20	10 10
Fayetteville	74.5		11 00

Southern Division.			
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	11 20	
Rockfish	7.20		11 50
		P. M.	P. M.
Rockfish		2 00	
Fayetteville			2 30

Nos. 1 and 2 Daily except Sundays.

A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.

*Stops only on signal.

J. S. MORRISON, Sup't.

Jan'y 30, 1884. 50tf

AT THE OLD STAND.

I HAVE moved to the old stand of Cole & Gainey (recently occupied by S. C. Rankin & Co.,) where I am prepared to satisfy the wants of my friends and customers.

MR. W. W. COLE,

my former partner, is with me, and will be pleased to have a share of the patronage of his friends.

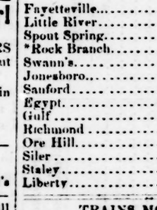
Having bought the stock of Mrs. Sedberry, I purpose keeping a general assortment of goods suited to the wants of customers both in town and country, and *will deliver goods free in all parts of the City.*

I will pay highest market prices for country produce of all kinds.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1884. 50tf

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY FOR Spring, 1884,



Can furnish everything for the Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemetery.

Landscape Gardening a specialty.

Illustrated Catalogue now ready.

Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready about 1st of March.

Address orders to

JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-3m

SEDBERRY ALWAYS ON TIME.

THE unprecedented demand last year for BUIST'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS has caused him to order the largest supply ever brought to this market.

A full supply just received.

Remember his motto—NEW and FRESH or NONE.

Dec 20, 1883. 46tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

A. McBUIE, Agent.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 49t

EASTER TERM, extending from January to March, of the Eightieth Annual Session of

SALEM ACADEMY

begins January 7th, 1884.

Spring Term begins April 1st.

Jan'y 9, 1884 49-4t

To the Farmers of Cumberland.

I CAN negotiate loans in very considerable amounts upon Improved Farms and Valuable Lands situated in this County. Said loans running for a term of years.

R. S. HUSKE.

Nov 1, 1883. 39-8m

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.

SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.

MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.

MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

Bargains! Bargains!! In Millinery Goods to Close Out Stock.

We need more room, hence our desire to close out for *CASH* at reduced prices for twenty days. Call early and secure bargains in

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATIN, VELVETS, &c.

We have handsome Flannels, Ladies' Merino Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, Lace and Linen Collars, Birds, Tips, Infants' Cloaks, Saques, Hoods, &c.

We have a new supply of BIBLES, and HYMN BOOKS. Call early and often at No. 17.

MRS. DYE.

Fayetteville, Jan. 16, 1884. 43tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE.

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 2, 1883. 1-1y

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

PLEASE PAY.

INASMUCH as, notwithstanding the great hindrance to my business under which I now labor in consequence of the damaged condition of my stock, I must pay my bills as they mature, I must beg all my customers who are indebted to me to pay their bills as early as possible. I highly appreciate the thoughtfulness of a few who have had the kindness to do this already.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 22, 1884. 51-3t

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000. ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, February 12, 1884—165th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5,000	12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1967 Prizes amounting to.....$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Jan'y 16, 1884.] 30-6y

R. M. NIMOCKS,

—DEALER IN—

Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,

A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.

GILLESPIE STREET, FAYEETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.

Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.

Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

McLEAN & ROBINSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

June 1, 1883. 16-1y

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches,

"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Scotch Matches" are the best.

FOR SALE BY

C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, Jr. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.

And all live merchants.

Sep 13, 1883 38-tf

COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 30tf

ONE CENT

invested in a postal card and directed as below

WILL

inform the writer where he can

BUY

at the lowest price

A FIRST-CLASS PLOW,

also Castings, Grates, Mouldings, and

WILL SELL

all your old Scrap Iron at the highest price paid. Address

PIONEER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan'y 2, 1884 48-1m

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest.

GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1853. 9-1y

Love Song.

Hey, rose, just born
Twin to a thorn;
Was't so with you, oh Love and Scorn?

Sweet eyes that smiled,
Now wet and wild;
O Bye and Tear—mother and child.

Well: Love and Pain
Be kinsfolk twain;
Yet would, oh, would I could love again!
—*Sidney Lanier.*

THE OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In his report to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, through whom that noble charity, the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, is maintained, Superintendent Mills says that real progress has been made, and a brighter future than ever before now appears.

During the year the receipts and disbursements were as follows:

Contributions,	$13,803 91
Receipts from "Orphans' Friend,"	404 96
Mr. Oettinger's donation	100 00
Total,	$14,308 87
Disbursed,	12,851 67
On hand,	$ 1,457 20

Among other things, Mr. Mills says:

One half of the $2,000 appropriated by the Grand Lodge is still in the Grand Treasury, because it could not be had when needed, and was not needed when it could be had.

The porticos and building alluded to in my last report were completed according to contract, and two excellent spring-houses were made of the rubbish which was left. Having finished all the important buildings, and supplied the premises with appropriate agricultural implements, I found more leisure to look after the condition and wants of the orphans. It soon appeared that a thorough sifting was advisable. Many were accordingly discharged, nearly all going to lucrative and useful employment. Three, however, were expelled, because so much on mischief bent that they required the entire time of a teacher. Then came a season of scarcity, when it seemed unwise to receive more than we had the means to support, and many were held in suspense. Of these, some have arrived, and others are still waiting because of difficulties in the way of their transportation.

Number reported last year,	145
Admitted since last report,	47
Total in charge during the year,	192
Discharged,	54
Adopted,	9
Ran away,	4
Present number,	125

The children adopted have gone to excellent homes, and so far as we can judge have brighter prospects than if their parents had lived. Two of those who ran away were ready to be discharged, and seemed to prefer a tedious tramp. The other two were decoyed away, and are now living with a farmer in Wake. They disliked the toil and confinement of the school-room, and dreaded the approaching examination. Yet it often happens that when a boy makes his own start in life and feels that he has assumed the entire responsibility of his success, he becomes self-reliant and succeeds. Some who ran away years ago are now doing better than some we placed in eligible situations. During the year we have kept and still keep two girls with Mrs. A. E. Troy, learning the art of cooking. Her endorsement ensures them double the wages usually paid to cooks.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—In the newspapers of the various sections of the State are seen notices of people who are coming from all quarters looking for all manner of things—lands for grass, grain, cotton, tobacco, and for truck farming, mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, mica, corundum, barytes, and other useful minerals; water-powers, forests and quarries of stone.

This is encouraging, and is just the condition of affairs that the State, through its Department of Agriculture, has sought to bring about. That masterly stroke of policy on the part of the State in making an exhibit of resources in the populous North has given an impetus to intelligent and moneyed immigration hitherto unknown to the State, or to the South. The fact that these people are here, and that others are coming, is evidence enough of the faithfulness of the work done on the part of the State. It speaks volumes for the Department, not only in its work of displaying to the world a comprehensive view of our resources, together with an epitome of industrial opportunities, but in the more laborious home work of discovery, experiment, and demonstration; and of collating and disseminating all available information, both general and scientific, relating to forests, water-powers, mines, natural fertilizers and agriculture.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

CANNED FOOD.—It is a singular fact that we are indebted to Pompeii for the great industry of canning fruit. Years ago, when the excavations were just beginning, a party of Cincinnatians found, in what had been the pantry of a house, many jars of preserved figs. One was opened, and they were found to be fresh and good. Investigation showed that the figs had been put into the jars in a heated state, an aperture left for the steam to escape, and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken and the next year canning fruit was introduced in the United States, the process being identical with that in vogue in Pompeii twenty centuries ago. The old ladies in America who can tomatoes and peaches do not realize that they are indebted for this art to a people who were literally ashes but a few years after Christ. There is nothing new under the sun. Canned tomatoes and loaded dice—the people of Pompeii had both.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE STATUE OF LEE AT NEW ORLEANS.—A letter from New Orleans says that at a meeting of the Lee Monumental Association in that city on the 16th, it was reported that Mr. Doyle, the artist, would be prepared to ship thither from New-York about Feb. 1 the bronze statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee which is to adorn the apex of the monument in Lee place, formerly Tivoli Circle, in that city. It was decided that the statue should be unveiled on the 22d of February, and Col. Charles E. Fenner, Associate Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court and a prominent officer of artillery in the Army of Northern Virginia, has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration on the occasion. The ceremonies are fixed for the fourth day preceding Mardi Gras on account of the additional attraction it will afford to carnival week.

THE COLD IN CANADA.—Dispatches from Quebec report intense cold. On Tuesday of the past week, an ice bridge had formed over the St. Lawrence river on which vehicles crossed. Lake Champlain is completely frozen over.

Report of Col. C. W. Broadfoot, as Superintendent of Public Instruction of Cumberland County, to John C. Scarborough, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, rendered in accordance with Section 45, Laws of 1881, for the years ending November 30, 1882 and 1883.

GRADE	TEACHERS EXAMINED. 1882. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	TOTAL.	1883. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	TOTAL.
Number of white males	5	4	15		6	11	18	
Number of white females	6	5	18		6	9	21	
Number of colored males	4	1	5		3	4	9	
Number of colored females	5	3	11		4	4	5	
Total	20	15	19	54 teachers.	24	28	21	73 teachers.
Number of schools for whites			25				47	
Number of schools for colored			20				20	
Number of pupils enrolled, to-wit:				45 schools.				67 schools.
White males			588				1,029	
White females			554	1,137 white pupils.			857	1,889 white pupils.
Colored males			564				612	
Colored females			602	1,166 colored pupils.			592	1,204 colored pupils.
Average attendance:—								
Whites			864				1,554	
Colored			737	1,601			700	2,254
Length school term, 104 weeks.								111 weeks.
Average salary of whites, per month			$17				$32	
Average salary of colored, "			20				20	
Number of children from 6 to 21 years:—				$37 (Dollars).				$52 (Dollars).
Male whites			2,806				2,394	
Female whites			2,173	4,979 white children.			2,298	4,692 white children.
Colored males			1,976				2,004	
Colored females			1,935	3,911 colored children.			1,971	3,975 colored children.
School districts—white			68				68	
School districts—colored			54	122 districts.			53	121 districts.
School houses—white			24				25	
School houses—colored			12	36 houses.			13	38 houses.
Value property—white			$1,190				$2,115	
Value property—colored			415	$1,605 (Dollars).			855	$2,970 (Dollars).

GRADE	1882.	1883.	INCREASE.
Number of white males			
Number of white females			
Number of colored males			
Number of colored females			
Total	54 teachers.	73 teachers.	19
Number of schools for whites	25	47	22
Number of schools for colored	20	20	
Number of pupils enrolled, to-wit:	45 schools.	67 schools.	22 schools.
White males	588	1,029	
White females	554	857	752 white pupils.
Colored males	564	612	
Colored females	602	592	38 colored pupils.
Average attendance:—			
Whites	864	1,554	
Colored	737	700	490 white average att'ce. (Loss.) 37 colored.
Length school term, 104 weeks.		111 weeks.	1 week.
Average salary of whites, per month	$17	$32	$15—white.
Average salary of colored, "	20	20	$00—colored.
Number of children from 6 to 21 years:—	$37 (Dollars).	$52 (Dollars).	$15 (Dollars).
Male whites	2,806	2,394	
Female whites	2,173	2,298	213—white children.
Colored males	1,976	2,004	
Colored females	1,935	1,971	61—colored children.
School districts—white	68	68	
School districts—colored	54	53	1 district.
School houses—white	24	25	
School houses—colored	12	13	2 houses.
Value property—white	$1,190	$2,115	
Value property—colored	415	855	$1,365 (Dollars).

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

Mr. N. A. Stedman, Jr., has removed to Wilmington from Elizabethtown, and will open a law office there.

Rev. N. R. Pitman, formerly of Wadesboro, was married last Tuesday in St. Joseph, Missouri, to Miss Annie J. Smith of that city.

The services of Mr. Ruffin, son of Judge Ruffin, have been secured as superintendent of the Roberdell Cotton Mill in this vicinity, says the Rockingham *South.*

President Gray tells the Raleigh *News and Observer* that trains on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway will run from a point far below Fayetteville to Greensboro by April 1.

W. A. Rice, of Matthews', says the Greensboro *Patriot*, stood by his fire place, and a pound of power in his overcoat pocket exploded, badly burning himself, his child and his cousin.

The Clinton *Caucasian* learns that a negro in Sampson county avoided a mortgage on his corn by knocking the bottom log out of his crib and letting in his hogs. There was no mortgage on the hogs.

Capt. R. B. Davis, says the Hickory *Press*, sold his tobacco crop on ten acres last year for $1,839—an average of over $183 per acre. Here is another point for our Cape Fear farmers to make a note of.

Mr. R. T. Gray, who, by the way, is son-in-law of Mr. E. J. Lilly of this town, was recently elected city attorney of Raleigh—*vice* Mr. F. H. Busbee, who is attorney for Mr. Skinner and clerk of General Ransom's committee in Washington.

Captain Richards, of Hillsboro, says the Durham *Reporter*, has a contract from Duke & Co., for one million of brick. This enterprising firm intends building a factory equal in size to the mammoth establishment of the Blackwell tobacco company.

Our people are complaining of hard times, says the Elizabeth City *Economist*, and we join in the chorus, and the times are hard with us, but when we study about it, our farmers, who move the whole machinery, we believe are getting out of debt and owe less than they did a year ago.

Isaac Barkley, colored, of this county, says the Statesville *Landmark*, claims to have killed 1,200 squirrels between the first of January, 1883, and cotton picking time, and to have caught 136 'possums last fall and this winter. As he does little else than hunt, the neighbors believe him.

Give $50,000 to a New Bernian, says the *Journal* of that ancient town, and he will place them in a bank, retire from active life and believe that he resides in the ancient Athens of Greece. Give $50,000 to a Kinstonian and he will go to work like a beaver, build a brick store and believe he owns the Universe.

The Wilmington papers bring intelligence of the death, on the 21st, of Miss Viginia Call Atkinson, youngest daughter of Col. John Wilder Atkinson. Miss Atkinson, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, was a pupil at St. Mary's school in that city some years ago and had many friends there. She was a niece of Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of Raleigh, and grand-daughter of the late Bishop.

Rev. C. Durham, pastor of the Baptist Church at this place, says the Durham *Recorder*, has received a call to Fulton Street Baptist Church of Baltimore, Md. He left for Baltimore this week to spend a few days; on his return he will decide whether he will accept the call. Last Sunday he preached his 8th anniversary sermon as pastor of the Church here. Since he has been in charge here he has received over 300 into the Church, and there has been $33,400 contributed for the various objects.

Mr. C. D. McIver, who lived near St. Paul's in this county, says the *Robesonian*, fell from the bridge across the River at this place, on Sunday evening last about 5 o'clock, and was drowned before he could be rescued. Several persons were near and hastened to his assistance, but they were too late to accomplish anything other than to pull out his lifeless remains. Mr. McIver was a warm hearted, generous Scotchman, generally known and as generally liked. He graduated at Davidson College, entered the army and during four years served his State with gallantry and fidelity.

Mrs. Vance and Col. and Miss Green, says the Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer*, were at the brilliant Beach reception at the Portland a few evenings since. Senator and Mrs. Vance were at Senator Fair's dinner at Wormley's on Wednesday. One of the most elegant of this winter's receptions was that of Mrs. Senator Vance, this afternoon. That popular lady was assisted by her sister, Miss Steele, and by Miss Sadie Green, of North Carolina. A lady informs us that Mrs. Vance wore green velvet, court train and diamonds; Miss Green, in second mourning, gros grain black silk, diamonds and natural white rose buds.

A correspondent of the Wilmington *Review* at Burgaw records the death there of an octogenarian, Mr. Willoughby Moore. Mr. Moore was 82 years of age, and was the father of twenty-two children, his descendants, children, grand-children and great-grand-children numbering two hundred persons. He never missed a term of court up to the time of his death and frequently walked from his home to Burgaw and some times as far as Wilmington. This is a remarkable instance of the healthfulness of the climate of the Cape Fear section and the endurance of the sons of the soil. And a correspondent of the Rutherfordton *Banner* says that Mr. Kelly, of McDowell county, hoed corn last summer, and died recently at the age of 107 years. He was able to go about until within two weeks of his death.

All tramps are thankless, says the Salisbury *Watchman*, but the one who visited Mr. Haden of Davidson county was one of the worst. He was peculiarly pitiable in his appeal for food, and was taken in and treated kindly, and so much impressed Mr. Haden as to induce him to hitch his buggy and send him half way to Lexington. That night, there came a rapping at his door at an unseasonable hour. Suspecting things not altogether right, he took with him a large hickory cane as he went to open the door. As the door swung open the muzzle of a pistol and "your money or your life" was the greeting. The first blow from the cane caused the pistol to fall and the second blow caused the man to fall. He was cared for during that night, and next morning the Tramp, for it was he, displayed a large roll of money and tried to buy his freedom, but Mr. Haden very properly delivered him to the officers and he now rests in jail.

Bushyhead, the old chief of the Cherokee Indians of this State, was on our streets yesterday, says the Charlotte *Observer*. He says he has quit chiefing and is now farming in Swain county and is raising big crops. He and his tribe have become disgusted with waiting on the government for aid, and Bushyhead said that he recently interviewed Senator Butler in behalf of the Indians, but he didn't believe that the Senator could do anything for them. "The United States no good, no pay," he said with a shake of his head. This old chief makes occasional visits to Charlotte. His hair is perfectly white and is cut short. He talks quite intelligently and uses fair English. He left last night for Washington City, where he goes in the hope that he may yet be able to get some aid for the Indians from the government. Senators Vance and Butler are his hopes.

What the Wits have to Say.

English Idea of Fun.—A gentleman took the pledge the other day, says *Temple Bar*, but somehow his abstinence from the moderate quantity of wine he was accustomed to drink did not agree with him. His doctor was sent for, who recommended a slight alcoholic stimulant. This advice was received with horror. "How can I," said the sick man, "violate my vow? I have forbidden my servants the beer which they love so well, and I am going to preside at a Blue Ribbon meeting next week." "All I can say," said the doctor, "is that a stimulant is necessary for your health. You had better get a bottle of whisky and hide it away, and when your shaving-water comes up just mix yourself a tumbler of whisky and water." The doctor departed, and, meeting his patient's servant a week afterward, he asked him how his master was going on. "Oh, very well as to bodily health," was the reply; "but, between you and me, Sir, I think he has gone wrong in the head—he has taken to shaving himself six times a day!"

The Texas Idea.—Col. Percy Yerger called last week on the widow Flapjack to negotiate for temporary board during the session of the Texas Legislature, and upon entering her residence he found everything in a state of disorder, preparatory to the expected influx of poker experts and statesmanship.

"I see, madam," said Col. Yerger, "that you are all bustle——"

"Sir!" interrupted the widow Flapjack, "what do you mean?"

"I notice that at the present moment you are all bustle——"

"Col. Yerger!" shrieked the indignant woman, "why do you seek to wrong and insult a lone widow who depends on her own wits and the generous patronage of her boarders for a living? This is indeed, cruel. Oh, Potipher Flapjack! Why did you die and leave me to be taunted by the pitiless world on my infirmities of dress and personal appearance?"

"Madam," said Col. Percy Yerger, "believe me, nothing was further from my intentions. I was merely remarking on the common, every-day fact that you were all bustle, and"——

"There you go again—insult after insult! Get out of my house, you monster. I may be young and unsophisticated, but I can avenge myself!"

"All right," said Col. Yerger, backing down the steps, and falling over a slop-pail. "You may be young and tender as a spring chicken, but I assure you, madam, that for all that you are all bustle and confusion, and I don't want to board in such a demoralized place, anyway."—*Texas Siftings.*

And the Michigander's.—In the Limekiln Club rooms at 7:30 o'clock the triangle sounded, the glee club sang an ode, and Brother Gardner said:

"De y'ar 1883 am passed an' gone. Its cyclones, airthquakes, floods, fires, joys an' sorrows am no mo'. De y'ar 1884 has been bo'n, an' de chile am doin' as well as kin be suspected under the sarcumstances. At de present time we all feel what poo', contemptible sinners we am an' we resolve to do better. A New Y'ar's resolushun am not wort de powder to blow it across de sidewalk, but at de same time if I kin h'ar of a single member of dis club who has n't resolved to live a better life from dis time hencefo'th I'll fine him $16,000. Let us n-w agitate de reg'lar programmy of biz ness."

Brother Hamiltonian Smith arose to make an inquiry. He had often been asked if it was forbidden in the constitution or the by-laws of the Limekiln Club for a member to hold a position under the State or United States Government.

"I should reckon it wasn't!" replied the President as Smith sat down. "De members of dis club kin hold any sort o' posishun dey kin git, from sellin' red lemonade in de big circus tent to conductin' de Pension Buro at Washington. De only by-law on de subjeck am to forbid de club, as a club, from givin' bonds fur de honesty of any member holdin' a posishun whar' he kin do any stealin'."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE SITUATION AT KHARTOUM.—Previous reports of the evacuation of Khartoum are discredited. A dispatch to the London *Times* from that stronghold of the Egyptians says that no order for its evacuation has yet been given, nor is it known that such an order is contemplated. The total number of soldiers in Khartoum aggregate 6,100, of which 2,000 are Chaggias, who are known to be disaffected. The black troops are also unreliable, and the whole garrison is in a state of demoralization on account of long arrearages of pay.

There are only two small steamers which can navigate the river to Berber, and it is evident that the evacuation of Khartoum would take months to accomplish. Meanwhile the rebel forces are daily increasing at all points south of the town.

The London *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo says: Telegrams from Khartoum report a favorable reaction there. The troops, it is said, are no longer disaffected, and the officers are confident of holding out against a long siege.

A CAROLINIAN BRIGHTON.—Col. Stevens, of Boston, says the Elizabeth City *Economist*, is looking at the Nags Head property for a northern syndicate. It is a mine of wealth to any person who will give proper attention to it. It is bound to be the great summer resort, not only of all this section but of persons from a distance. Its historic associations, its drives, its beautiful scenery, its locality, it fish and oysters, its wild fowl, running through all the gamut from brant to swan, give it unusual attractions as a summer and winter resort. It is a mint. Conducted, as it has heretofore been, running itself, as it were, being a mere sectional convenience and resort, it has always paid. We have always been of the firm opinion that it would pay immensely if properly improved and introduced to the public.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.—The committee appointed by the Bankrupt Law Convention recently held in Washington to lay the conclusions reached by the convention before Congress, has presented a memorial to the Senate Judiciary Committee setting forth that an equitable and uniform national bankrupt law is one of the necessities of the country, and that it should be enacted before any crisis arises that will create a selfish demand from any particular class.

A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For **Constipation**, or **Costiveness**, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For **Indigestion**, or **Dyspepsia**, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In **Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders,** and **Jaundice,** AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and **Piles,** the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For **Colds,** take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For **Diarrhœa** and **Dysentery,** caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and **Sciatica,** often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and **Painful Menstruation,** have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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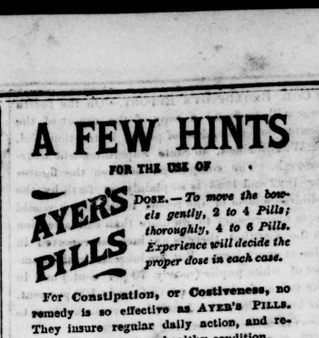

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

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Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

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Safe for Sale.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, of good make, nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Nov 21, 1883 42tf

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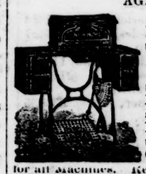

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I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

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JAMES R. McNEILL,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec 6, 1883. 44tf

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—HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF—

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;

PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

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Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors of all sizes. Yes, Come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,

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Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 8, 1883. 40tf

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WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns. Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf

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The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

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Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

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JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

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HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GARGET IN COWS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

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Dec 6, 1883 44-1y

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Dec 7, 1882. 137tf